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ABSTRACT

This curriculum outline introduces the components of a Latin America Civilization course which acquaints students with the Philippines and the similarities that exist between the Philippines and Latin America. First, the goals and student objectives of the course, which emphasizes the history, economic, political, religious, ethnic, and social problems of the Philippines, are presented. Next, the course outline and assignments are provided, highlighting the following periods: (1) the Philippines before the coming of Spain, focusing on classes and social practices; (2) the Spanish conquest of the Philippines, exploring reasons for the conquest, Spanish rule, foreign challenges to Spanish rule, consequences of Spanish presence, Christianization of the Philippines, social classes, and economic development; (3) development of Filipino nationalism, concluding with the Philippine revolution; and (4) the United States' rule in the Philippines, focusing on the coming of the United States, the Philippine-American war, social and economic progress, peaceful struggle for independence, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Japanese occupation, and the Philippines as an independent nation. The remainder of the outline consists of the student pretest, activities and strategies for presenting material, audiovisual materials used for the course, and comparisons and contrasts of the Spanish colonization of the Philippines and of Latin America. Contains bibliographies for students and teachers. (TGI)

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ED 407 968

FOREIGN LANGUAGE

"THE PHILLIPINES IN THE SPANISH RULE"

Use In: Latin American Civilization

BY

MARCO ROMERO

Asian Studies Module

St. Louis Community College at Meramec

JC 970 296

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Module for Asian Studies
Spa:106 "Latin America Civilization"

by: Marco Romero

I. **Goals**

To acquaint students with the history, economic, political, religious, ethnic, and social problems of the Philippines.

To acquaint students with similar ties that exist between the Philippines and Latin America.

II. **Student Objectives**

A. Students will learn about the geographic location of the Philippines, and how its location has affected its history and ethnic make up.

B. Students will learn about the reasons for: the rivalry between the European-Colonial powers, the Spanish Conquest, the Colonization of the Philippines, and the Megellan Expedition.

C. Students will learn about: the union of church and state, the government, the system of education, and the economic development during the Spanish-Colonial Rule.

D. Students will learn about: who the Ilustrados, Creoles, Mestizos, and the Peninsulares are, and the role these ethnic groups played in the development of the Filipino Nationalism.

E. Students will learn about: the events that brought American Rule to the Philippines, and how 50 years of American rule affected the culture, life, and social styles of the Filipinos.

F. Students will recognize: the differences between Spanish Rule and American Rule. The students should be able to establish some comparisons.

G. Students will recognize: the developments and progress made under the commonwealth status, and the role government played in education and economic issues.

H. Students will learn about: the problems and the heroic activities of the Filipino people during the Japanese occupation in World War II.

I. Students will: recognize the role religion played in the Filipino Society (especially the role of the Catholic church) and the dominance of its institutions in the life and culture of the people.

III. **Outline and Assignments**

A. The Philippines before the coming of Spain.

1. The land and people

a. Geographic location
b. Geographic features
c. Climate

2. The Filipinos during Pre-Spanish times

a. The early Filipinos
b. How the Pre-Spanish Filipinos lived. (The Barangay)

3. Pre-Spanish society (four classes)

a. Datu
b. Maharlika
c. Timawa
d. Alipin

4. Social Practices

a. Religion
b. Clothing and ornaments
c. Houses
d. The economy of the Pre-Spanish period
e. Islamization of the Southern Philippines

B. The Spanish Conquest of the Philippines:

1. Why Spain came to the Philippines

a. The search for a sea route to the East
b. The division of the world between Spain and Portugal
c. The Magellan Voyage
d. The "discovery" of the Philippines
e. The death of Magellan

2. Conquest and Colonization

   a. The Spanish Expeditions
   b. The spread of Spanish Rule
   c. Successful resistance to Spanish Rule
   d. Filipinos' revolts against Spanish

3. Foreign Challenges to Spanish Rule

   a. The Portuguese
   b. The Dutch Attacks
   c. The British Invasion of the Philippines
   d. The Chinese
   e. The Japanese

4. Consequences of Spanish Presence in the Philippines

   a. The Philippines acquire a geographical identity
   b. Natives become vassals of Spain
   c. A central government is established
   d. How Spain governed the Philippines
   e. The King of Spain
   f. The Governor General
   g. The Royal Audiencia
   h. The Encomienda System

5. Religion

   a. Christianization of the Philippines

      1. The missionaries
      2. The achievements of the missionaries
      3. Abolition of slavery in the Philippines
      4. Introduction of the Western or European System of Education
      5. Spanish influence on the Filipino way of life
      6. The introduction of the Spanish language

6. Social Classes

   a. From the native Filipino's developed:

      1. The Masses
      2. The Principales

b. Among the Spaniards developed:

1. The Peninsulars
2. The Creoles
3. The Mestizos

7. Economic development of the Philippines

a. The trade route with Acapulco, Mexico
b The Spanish efforts to economic development
c. Development of agriculture
d The establishment of the "tobacco monopoly"
e. The improvement of transportation and communication

C. Development of Filipino Nationalism

1. Absence of national consciousness
2. Spain's contribution to the Filipino's nationhood
3. Opening of the Philippines to World Trade
4. The rise of the Filipino Middle Class
5. The Philippine Revolution

D. Encounter with the United States' American Rule in the Philippines

1. The coming of the United States

a. Revolution breaks in Cuba
b. U.S.A. involvement in the Cuban Revolution
c. War with Spain
d. Dewey destroys the Spanish Fleet in the Battle of Manila Bay
e. The U.S. acquires the Philippines

2. The Philippine-American War

a. Filipino resentment
b. The outbreak of war

3. Establishment of American Rule

   a. A military government
   b. The establishment of Civil Government
   c. The emergence of political parties
   d. The Filipinization of the government

4. The Social and Economic Progress

   a. Education
   b. Introduction of Protestanism
   c. Promotion of Social Welfare

5. The Peaceful Struggle for Independence

   a. Early efforts
   b. The Wood-Forbes Mission
   c. Independence Missions

6. The Commonwealth of the Philippines

   a. Political Development

      1. The constitution
      2. Government reorganization
      3. Women Suffrage

   b Cultural and Social Developments

      1. Educational development
      2. Social development

   c. Economic Development

      1. Agricultural development
      2. Military preparations

7. The Philippines Under Japanese Occupation

   a. Establishment of Japanese Rule
   b. Filipino resistance to Japanese Rule
   c. Life during the Japanese Occupation
   d. Liberation of the Philippines

e. The Philippines as an Independent Nation

1. Restoration of Freedom

a. The birth of the Republic of the Philippines
b. The Communist Problem
c. Political Developments
d. The Philippines vs U.S. relations

2. The Philippines Under Authoritarian Rule

a. The Rise of Marcos
b. The First Marcos Term
c. Marcos the Dictator
d. Martial Law
e. The Growth of the Communist Insurgency Problem
f. The Muslim Secessionist Problem in Mindanao
g. The New Constitution
h. The Aquino Assassination
i. The Significance of the Aquino Assassination
j. The Rise of Corazon Aquino

IV. PRETEST

The following questions can be used in an oral or written format to elicit students' knowledge of the Philippines.

1. How many islands form the country of the Philippines? Where are the Philippines located on a World Map? Can you name some of the islands that form the Philippines?

2. What was the first European power to come to the Philippines?

3. How long were the Philippines ruled by Spain?

4. What is the national language of the Philippines?

5. Who are these people?

a. Ferdinand Megellan
b. Manuel Roxas
c. Ferdinand Marcos
d. Corazon Aquino

e. Fidel Ramos

6. What religions are practiced in the Philippines?

7. How many languages are spoken in the Philippines?

8. How did Corazon Aquino become president?

V. **Activities/Strategies for Presenting Material**

The instructor can assign reading sections and chapters that students must read and discuss in class. The instructor may also show the video "The Pacific Century # 8" on the Philippines.

Comparisons can be drawn between Latin America and the Philippines regarding the problems and issues that face both regions. These activities can be discussed in small groups or with the instructor leading the discussion.

VI. **Audio-Visual Materials--Located in Communication South Office 110**

Overhead transparencies (several)

Videocassette (35 minutes) "The Pacific Century # 8" (located in the library)

Maps to give each student.

VIII. **Comparisons and Contrasts of Cultures**

The Philippines were first settled by Malay tribes followed by the Chinese. After this period, the Philippines were invaded by the Spanish and colonized by them. This period of Spanish Colonial Rule lasted over 300 years, until the United States became the Colonial Ruler in 1898, as a result of the Spanish-American War. The issues and problems that affected the Philippines also affected the nations of Latin America. These two regions undoubtedly have a Spanish connection worthy of discussion.

Bibliography
for Students

1. Philippines: A Country of Study. 1993, Library of Congress.

I find this book particularly important. Its chapters provide a basic understanding of the Filipinos. It gives a good description of the Filipinos from the Pre-European contact to the present. A very interesting account

and description of the Filipinos' values and beliefs, as well as their common interests and issues on which they are united and divided, are discussed. Their attitudes toward each other and toward their social system and political order are topics one would find of interest. I recommend this book be read by the instructor and students.

2. Abeleda, Alberto S., Jr. Philippines History and Government. Published by Saint Bernardette Publications, Inc.

   This book was printed in the Philippines. I recommend the instructor read this book and pass out handouts of selected chapters. The book was written by a Filipino for Filipinos. The book gives me a new perspective on how Filipinos look at themselves.

3. Karnow, Stanley. In Our Image: America's Empire in the Philippines. 1989, Library.

4. Editorial Research Reports: The Philippines. 1992.

5. Background Notes: The Philippines 1989. United States Department of State.

6. Cultugram--Republic of the Philippines. 1990.

7. The Filipino Express. A Matter of Faith: A Look at the Filipino Community's Christian Churches.

8. Steinberg, David Joel. The Philippines: A Singular and Plural Place.. 1990 Westview Press (This book can be found in the St. Louis Public Library.)

   This book is particulary interesting because it identifies the Philippines as a unified nation with a single people, as well as highly divided society between Christians and Muslims, peasants and city dwellers, uplanders and lowlanders, rich and poor, and between the people of one ethnic, linguistic or geographic region and those of another.

   Even though many of their institutions were inherited from Colonial past, their ways of life do not always show that perception. The Filipinos have their own self identity. (The instructor can design individual chapters or handouts.)

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